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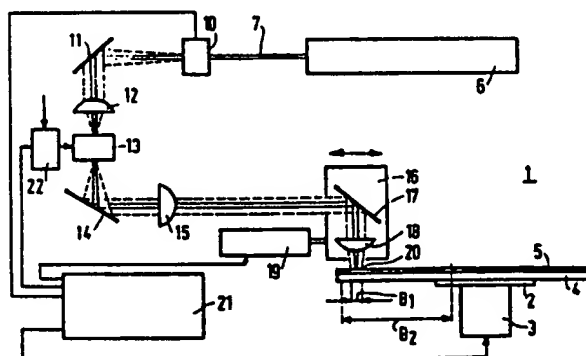
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54 Method of scanning a radiation-sensitive recording surface of a rotating disc-shaped carrier by means of a modulated radiation beam and optical write apparatus for carrying out the method.

57 By means of an optical write apparatus 1 a rotating carrier 4 provided with a radiation-sensitive layer 5 is scanned with a radiation beam 7 which by means of a modulation device 13 is modulated in conformity with the information to be recorded on the layer. The beam is aimed at the radiation-sensitive layer 5 at a target point 20 by means of an optical system (10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18). During scanning the target point 20 performs a predetermined composite motion in radial direction, which motion is composed of a non-reversing motion component produced by the first actuating device and a reciprocating motion component produced by the second actuating device. This results in a very accurate low-vibration reciprocating radial motion of the target point, which enables information to be recorded along a multiple spiral by means of a single-spot write apparatus. Moreover, a very rapid and accurate recording of the information along concentric tracks is possible.

for deflecting the radiation beam 7. A control device 21



F 16.1

"Method of scanning a radiation-sensitive recording surface of a rotating disc-shaped carrier by means of a modulated radiation beam and optical write apparatus for carrying out the method".

The invention relates to a method of scanning a radiation-sensitive recording surface of a rotating disc-shaped carrier along predetermined concentric or spiral paths by means of a modulated radiation beam which is aimed at a target point on the record carrier, the target point being moved over the recording surface in a radial direction in accordance with a predetermined motion by means of a first actuating device.

The invention also relates to an optical write apparatus for carrying out the method, comprising a drive means for rotating a disc-shaped carrier having a radiation-sensitive recording surface, an optical system for aiming a radiation beam at a target point on the recording surface, and a first actuating device for moving the target point in a radial direction within a first displacement range under control of a control device.

Such a method and apparatus are known from Netherlands Patent Application 72 12 045 (PHN 6519). Said Application describes a method and apparatus for the manufacture of master discs for making copies of optically readable record carriers. In accordance with said method a disc-shaped carrier provided with a recording surface formed by a photoresist layer is rotated by a drive means. The carrier rotated by the drive means is scanned by a laser beam which is aimed at the photoresist layer by the optical system. The drive means is arranged on a slide which is capable of moving the drive means in such a way that the landing point of the laser beam on the photoresist is radially moved within a displacement range of the order of magnitude of the radius of the disc-shaped carrier. As a result of the rotation of the carrier and the radial displacement of the landing point of the laser beam the photoresist layer is scanned along a spiral path, the laser

beam being modulated in accordance with an on-off pattern determined by the information to be recorded. After the photoresist has been developed and the carrier has been subjected to a photo-etching process a master disc with an information structure arranged along a spiral track is obtained, which master disc can be used for making copies.

The known method and apparatus have the disadvantage that they are less suitable for the manufacture of master discs for optically readable record carriers provided with a structure arranged along a multiple spiral, for example record carriers formed with a spiral groove between which a spiral information track is arranged. By means of the known method and apparatus a structure arranged along such a multiple spiral can be obtained only by first scanning the recording surface along one of the sub-spirals (for example the sub-spiral defined by the groove) and subsequently scanning the recording surface along the other sub-spiral defined by the information track, which requires a reversal of the radial direction of movement. As a result of hysteresis which is caused by backlash and the like and which result from the direction reversal in the actuating device an accurate positioning of the starting point of the second scan between the turns of the first sub-spiral already scanned is not possible. This presents a serious problem, in particular, in the manufacture of masters, where extremely stringent requirements are imposed on the positional accuracy ($\pm 20 \cdot 10^{-9}$ m) of the second sub-spiral relative to the first sub-spiral.

Moreover, in the manufacture of master discs for record carriers having a structure arranged along concentric tracks the known method and apparatus have the drawback that during radial positioning undesired vibrations arise as a result of the inevitable changes in slide velocity which occur when changing over from one concentric path to another. These undesired vibrations make it necessary to observe some extra waiting time after a change to another concentric path to allow the vibrations to be damped out sufficiently before recording can be started.

It is the object of the invention to provide a method and apparatus of the type defined in the opening paragraphs, which mitigate the aforementioned drawbacks.

For the method this object is achieved in that a
5 second actuating device is employed in order to obtain a composite motion of the target point, which motion is composed of a first and a second radial motion component produced by the first and the second actuating device respectively, the first and the second actuating device being con-
10 trolled in such a way that the first motion component is a predetermined motion whose direction is not reversed and the second motion component is a predetermined reciprocating motion.

For the apparatus this object is achieved in that
15 the optical write apparatus comprises a second actuating device for radially moving the target point over the recording surface within a second displacement range smaller than the first displacement range under control of the control device, which control device is adapted to control the first
20 and the second radial motion component produced by the first and the second actuating device in conformity with a first and a second predetermined motion profile respectively, the exposure of the recording surface to the radiation beam being interrupted at least during the return of the recipro-
25 cating motion.

The invention is inter alia based on the recognition of the fact that scanning along concentric paths or multiple spirals is possible in the case of a motion of the target point which is composed of a non-reversing motion
30 component and a reciprocating motion component over a limited displacement range.

Scanning along a multiple spiral (for example a two-fold spiral) is possible by so controlling the position of the target point that alternately parts of one sub-spiral
35 and parts of the other sub-spiral are scanned in such a way that after scanning of a limited number of turns of one sub-spiral the target point return to the point where scanning of the other sub-spiral was discontinued.

Scanning along concentric paths is possible by compensating for the first motion component by the second motion component in such a way that the radial position of the target point remains constant. After scanning of one
6 complete path the direction of the second motion component is reversed until the radial position required for the next path is reached, after which this next path can be scanned.

Further the invention is further based on the recognition of the fact that by means of the said characteristic steps an accurate movement is obtained because the non-reversing motion component ensures that hysteresis in the first actuating device, which is difficult to keep within the specified tolerances on account of the large displacement range, has no influence the accuracy. Moreover, a non-
15 reversing motion produces less undesired vibrations. The reversal of the direction of the target point, which is inevitable when scanning along multiple spiral, is now obtained by means of an actuating device with a small displacement range. In the case of an actuating device having a
20 small range the hystereses can be kept within the required tolerances in a comparatively simple manner. Moreover, the undesired vibrations caused by the reciprocating motion are smaller.

A method of scanning the recording surface along
25 concentric paths is characterized in that the first motion component is a motion with a substantially constant velocity and the second motion component compensates for the first motion component during the forward portions of the second motion components in such a way that the radial position of
30 the target point remains constant, the duration of each forward portion at least corresponding to one revolution of the disc-shaped carrier.

Since the first actuating device need only generate a constant-velocity motion the first actuating
35 device will produce hardly any undesired vibrations, so that undesired vibrations in the motion of the target point are almost restricted to undesired vibrations of comparatively low amplitude determined by the second actuating device

with a limited range.

A method of scanning the recording surface along an n -fold spiral comprising n sub-spirals (n being an integer) is characterized in that in a cycle corresponding to n consecutive reciprocating motions during the consecutive forward portions of said motions, the recording surface is each time scanned along in integral number q (including 1) of turns of a following sub-spiral, for which purpose the velocities of the first and the second motion component during the forward portions are selected in such a way that the velocity of the composite motion is substantially proportional to the angular velocity of the carrier and for which purpose the velocities of the motion components during the return positions are selected in such a way that the target point is transferred to the point where scanning along the following sub-spiral is interrupted. This ensures that during each successive forward motion q turns of one of the sub-spirals are scanned. The resulting in-accuracy is mainly dictated by the comparatively small inaccuracy of the second actuating device with the limited range.

In one embodiment the optical write apparatus is characterized in that the second actuating device is an acousto-optical actuating device for deflecting the radiation beam which is aimed at the recording surface.

The absence of mechanical components in the acousto-optical modulator results in a very accurate yet almost vibration-free reciprocating motion.

Embodiments of the invention will now be described in more detail, by way of example, with reference to Figures 1 to 8, of which

Fig. 1 shows an optical write apparatus in accordance with the invention,

Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 9 show a number of paths described by the target point to explain the inventive method,

Figs. 2a, 3a, 4a represent the motion components then produced by the first and the second actuating device and the target-point motion composed of these components as a function of the angular displacement of the carrier,

Fig. 5 shows an example of the control device of the optical write apparatus, and

Figs. 6, 7 and 8 show parts of the control device.

Fig. 1 shows an optical write apparatus 1 in accordance with the invention. The write apparatus 1 comprises a turntable 2 which is rotated by a drive means 3. A disc-shaped carrier 4 provided with a light-sensitive layer 5, for example a photo-resist layer, can be placed on the turntable 2.

A laser 6 emits a light beam 7 which is projected onto the light-sensitive layer 5. The light beam 7 is first passed through a deflection device 10. The deflection device 10 is of a type by means of which a light beam can be deflected very accurately within a small range. Suitably, the deflection device is an acousto-optical modulator. However, it is also possible to use other deflection devices, such as for example a mirror which is pivotable through a small angle. The limits of the deflection range are indicated in broken lines in Fig. 1. The light beam 7 deflected by the deflection device 10 is directed to an optical head 16 via a mirror 11, a lens 12, a modulation device 13 for modulating the light beam 7, a mirror 14 and a lens 15. The optical head comprises a mirror 17 and an objective 18 for focussing the light beam on the light-sensitive layer 5. The optical head is radially movable relative to the rotating carrier 4 by means of a positioning device 19.

By means of the above optical system the light beam 7 is aimed at a target point 20 on the light-sensitive layer 5, the position of this target point 20 being determined by the magnitude of the deflection of the light beam 7 produced by the deflection device 10 and the radial position of the write head 16 relative to the carrier 4. In the shown position of the optical head 16 the target point 20 can be moved by means of the deflection device 10 within a range indicated by B1. For the deflection shown the target point can be moved over a range designated B2 by moving the optical head 16. Further, the optical write apparatus comprises a modulation generator 22 for generat-

ing a modulation signal for the modulation device 13. Moreover, the optical write apparatus 1 comprises a control device 21 which, for controlling the motion of the target point 20, is coupled to the deflection device 10, the positioning device 19 and the actuating device 19 and which control device is coupled to the modulation generator 22 in order to synchronize the modulation signal with the motion of the target point 20 over the light-sensitive layer 5.

By means of the optical write apparatus 1 the photoresist layer 5 can be scanned with the light beam 7 along a multiple spiral, so that information can be recorded along a multiple spiral.

Fig. 2 shows an example of the path which may be described by the target point 20. The centre of rotation about which the disc-shaped carrier 4 is rotated is indicated by the reference numeral 30. The path which may be followed by the target point 20 in a radial direction is designated 31. The angle between the path 31 and a radius 32 issuing from the centre of rotation 30 and situated on the record carrier 4 is designated φ . The sub-spirals A and B together constitute the two-fold spiral along which the information to be recorded should be arranged. During a first revolution of the carrier 4 ($0 < \varphi < 2\pi$) the target point is moved from a position 34 in a radial direction indicated by the arrow 33 with a velocity proportional to the circumferential velocity of the carrier 4, so that the target point 20 follows a spiral path on the carrier 4. In Fig. 2a the corresponding radial displacement S_r is plotted as a function of φ . After one revolution the target point has reached a position 35, after which the target point 20 is returned over a distance corresponding to half the track pitch T_p during the next revolution ($2\pi < \varphi < 4\pi$), so that at the end of the second revolution the target point 30 has reached a position 36. Subsequently, during the next revolution ($4\pi < \varphi < 6\pi$) the target point 20 is again moved in the direction indicated by the arrow 33 with a velocity proportional to the angular

velocity, so that the light-sensitive layer 5 of the carrier 4 is scanned along the first turn of the sub-spiral B.

When the target point 20 has reached the end 37 of the first turn of the sub-spiral B the target point is
5 returned in a radial direction during one revolution
($6\pi < \varphi < 8\pi$) until position 35 is reached, to effect scanning along the second turn of the sub-spiral A. In this way the photoresist layer 5 can be scanned alternately along
10 the turns of the sub-spiral A and the turns of the sub-spiral B, the light beam 7 being modulated in conformity with the information to be recorded during the time intervals TA and TB (in which the photoresist layer is scanned along the sub-spiral A and the sub-spiral B respectively). During the
15 time interval in which the target point is moved from one sub-spiral to another (indicated by a broken line in Fig. 2), the light beam 7 is interrupted by the modulation device 13, so that no recording is effected. It will be appreciated that for moving the target point from one sub-spiral to another sub-spiral any path is permissible whose end
20 point corresponds to the desired starting point of the next scan. The radial displacement S_r is partly determined by a displacement component S_k produced by the positioning device 19 and a displacement component S_a produced by the deflection device 10. In Fig. 2a S_k and S_a are also
25 plotted as a function of φ . As is apparent from Fig. 2a, the target point 20 performs a radial motion which is composed of a motion component whose direction is not reversed and which is determined by the variation of the displacement component S_k and of a reciprocating motion component which
30 is determined by the variation of the displacement component S_a .

Since the direction of the motion component produced by the positioning device 19 is not reversed hysteresis in the positioning device 19 does not affect the positioning
35 accuracy of the target point 20. The reversal of the direction of the radial motion of the target point 20, which is inevitable when scanning the two-fold spiral, is obtained by means of the reciprocating motion component produced by

the scanning device 10. Since the range B1 of the deflection device 10 is small relative to the displacement range B2 of the optical head, the inaccuracy caused by hysteresis is much easier to be kept within the required tolerances for the deflection device 10, thus ensuring an accurate positioning of the target point 20. When an acousto-optical deflection device is employed a very accurate positioning is possible owing to the absence of mechanical components.

Moreover, the use of an acousto-optical deflection device enables very rapid radial displacements of the target point 20 to be obtained, so that after scanning one turn of a sub-spiral it is possible to return almost immediately to the point where scanning of the other spiral was interrupted. The path described by the target point and the associated variation of S_r , S_a and S_k are illustrated in Fig. 3 and Fig. 3a respectively.

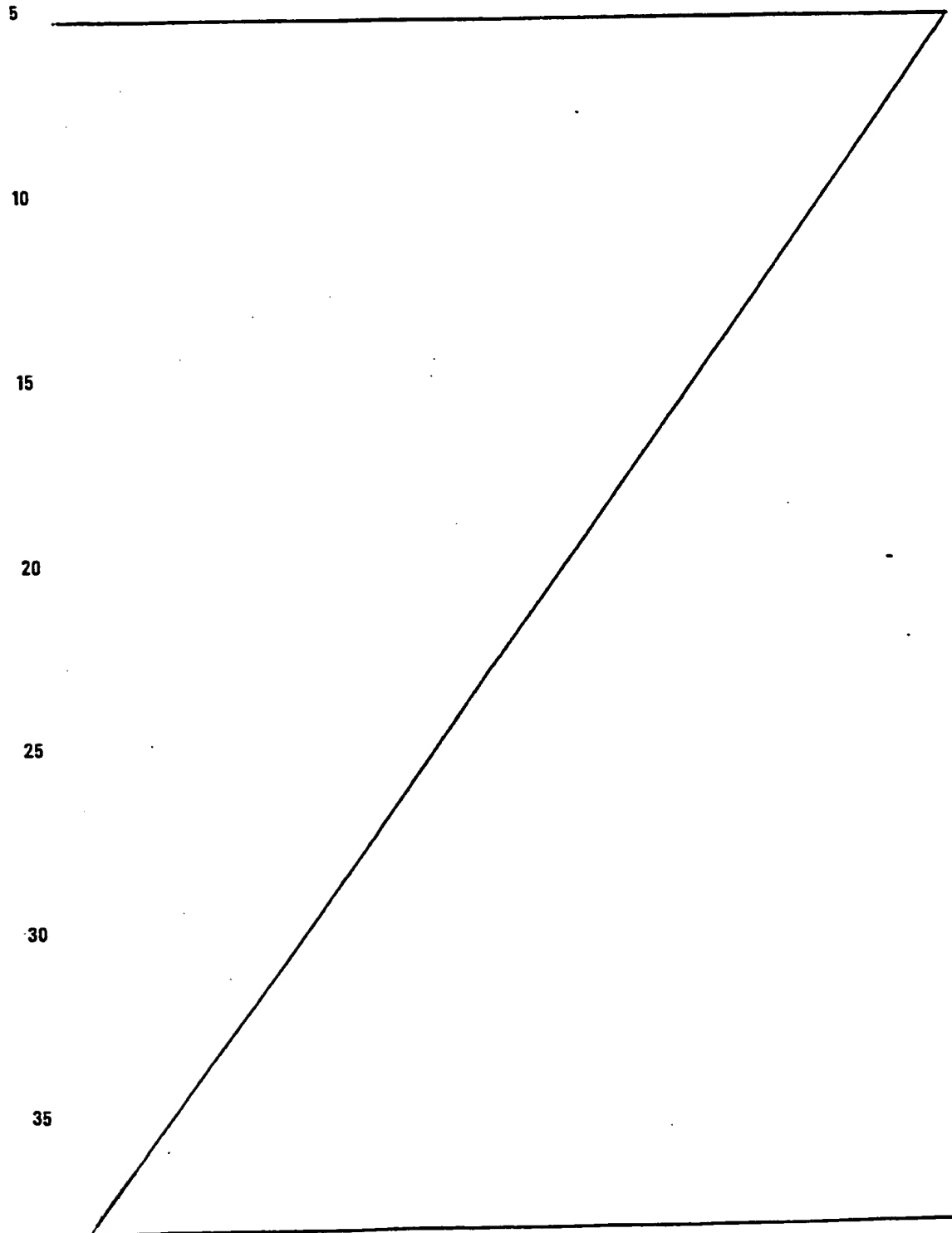
The path followed by the target point 20 when changing over from scanning one spiral to scanning of the other spiral is represented in broken lines in Fig. 3. Since the radial displacement of the target point cannot be performed in an infinitely short time the turns of the sub-spirals will not be entirely contiguous. However, these errors are so small that this presents no problem for most uses.

Figs. 9a and 9b show another variant of the inventive method where the turns of each of the two sub-spirals are not situated exactly at half the distance between two consecutive turns of the other sub-spiral, but for example at $1/4$ of this distance.

In the foregoing scanning along a two-fold spiral has been illustrated. However, it will be evident to those skilled in the art that in the similar way scanning along a multiple spiral comprising more than two sub-spirals can be effected.

In the scanning method described above the radial position of the target point 20 is controlled in such a way that alternately portions of one sub-spiral and portions of the other sub-spiral are scanned, the target point, after

scanning of a portion of one sub-spiral, returning to the point where scanning of the other sub-spiral was interrupted. In the present example the lengths of the alternately scanned portions of the sub-spirals correspond to the



length of one turn. It will be appreciated that, in principle, any arbitrary length is permissible, provided that when the scanning of one sub-spiral is interrupted scanning proceeds at the point where the scanning of the other sub-spiral was interrupted.

Further, it will be evident that S and S_k can be varied in numerous ways. In this respect it is only important that the displacement of the target point proceeds in a desired manner and that the direction of the motion component determined by S_k is not reversed. An accurate radial motion of the target point 20 is then always guaranteed.

Fig. 4 shows the paths followed by the target point when the light-sensitive layer 5 is scanned along concentric tracks. Fig. 4a illustrates the associated variation of S_r , S_a and S_k as a function of ψ .

When concentric paths C, D, E, F, G and H are scanned the displacement component S_k is fully compensated for by the displacement component S_a , so that S_r remains constant when concentric tracks are scanned. After every complete revolution of the carrier 4 the target point 20 is moved over a distance corresponding to the track pitch T_p by means of the deflection device 10. For the given variation of S_k the optical head is moved with a substantially constant velocity, resulting in a substantially vibration-free movement of the optical head. The velocity changes in the velocity of the radial motion of the target point are obtained by means of the acousto-optical deflection device 10, which is almost vibration-free, so that a very rapid and substantially vibration-free motion of the target point from one concentric track to the other is obtained, enabling the recording process to be started rapidly owing to the absence of a waiting time after a displacement.

In the method of scanning the photoresist layer along concentric paths as described herein, the variation of S_k and the variation of S_a are such that the resulting velocities are proportional to the circumferential velocity

of the carrier 4. It will be evident that S_a and S_k can be varied in numerous ways. In this respect it is merely important that the displacement of the target point proceeds in the desired manner and that the motion determined by S_k is a non-reversing and uniform motion. In this way an accurate and substantially vibration-free motion of the target point is then always guaranteed.

Fig. 5 shows a block diagram of the control device 21. The control device 21 comprises a programmable computing unit comprising a central processing unit 40 (CPU), a read-only memory 41 (ROM) and a random-access memory 42 (RAM). The memories 41 and 42 are connected to the central processing unit 40 in the customary manner via a bus 43. A control unit 44 for controlling the modulation generator 22, a control unit 45 for controlling the deflection device 10, a control unit 46 for controlling the positioning device 19, and a control unit 47 for controlling the drive means 3 are also coupled to the central processing unit 40 via the bus 43.

Fig. 6 shows the control unit 47 in detail. The control unit 47 comprises an oscillator 50 for generating clock pulses of constant frequency, which are applied to a frequency divider 51 of a programmable type, whose divisor is adjustable by the central processing unit 40 via the bus 43. The output of the divider 51 is applied to an input of a first-detection circuit 52. The output signal of a pulse generator 53 is applied to the other input of the phase-detection circuit 52, which pulse generator is mounted on the shaft of a motor 54 for driving the turntable 2 and is constructed in such a way that it generates a pulse signal V_p of a frequency which is proportional to the speed of the motor 54. The output signal of the phase-detection circuit 52, which is representative of the phase difference between the signal on its inputs, is applied to a control circuit 55 which depending on the phase difference generates a control signal which is applied to a power amplifier 56 for energizing the motor 54.

The phase-detection circuit 52, the control circuit 55, the amplifier 56, the motor 54, and the pulse generator 53 together constitute a phase-locked loop of a customary type for controlling the circumferential speed of the turntable 2 with a velocity which is proportional to the frequency of the output signal of the programmable frequency divider 51. The output signal V_p of the pulse generator 53 is applied to an input of the central processing unit 40.

Fig. 7 shows an example of the control unit 46 for controlling the positioning device 19. The control unit 46 forms part of a control system for controlling the position of the optical head 16 in conformity with a desired value which in the form of a digital code can be loaded by means of the central processing unit 41 into a register 60 connected to the bus 43. The control system comprises a motor 61 for moving the optical head 61 via a reduction mechanism 62. A pulse generator 63 is coupled to the shaft to the motor 61. The pulse generator 63 is of a type generating two pulse-shaped signals V_1 and V_2 which are 90° or 270° phase-shifted relative to each other depending on the direction of rotation of the motor and which have frequency which is proportional to the speed of the motor 61. These signals V_1 and V_2 are applied to a circuit 64 which derives signals V_o and V_n from the signals V_1 and V_2 in such a way that pulses of V_o are generated if the motor rotates in one direction and pulses of V_n are generated if the motor rotates in the other direction.

The signals V_o and V_n are applied to respectively the count-up input and the count-down input of an up/down counter 65. By means of a difference circuit 66 the count of the counter 65, which is a measure of the position of the optical head 16, is compared with the desired position stored in encoded form in the register 60. The output signal of the difference circuit is applied to a digital-to-analog converter 67. The output signal of the digital-to-analog converter 67 is applied to an input of a control circuit 68. The control circuit 68 derives such an

energizing signal for the motor 71 from the output signal of the analog-to-digital converter 67 that the position of the optical head is in conformity with the desired values stored in the register 60.

5 Fig. 8 shows an example of the control unit 45 for controlling the deflection device 10. The control circuit 45 comprises a register 80 into which a digital code can be loaded by the central processing means 40 via the bus 43. A digital-to-analog converter 81 converts the
10 digital code into an analog signal which serves as a control signal for a voltage-controlled oscillator 82 of the customary type. The output signal of the oscillator 82 is applied to the control input of the acousto-optical deflection device 10 of a conventional type; a light beam 7 passed
15 through the deflection device being deflected through an angle θ determined by the frequency of the signal on the control input.

By means of the control device described herein the angular velocity the carrier, the radial displacement
20 S_a of the target point 20 produced by the deflection device 10, and the radial displacement S_k of the target point produced by the positioning device 19 are controlled in conformity with a predetermined pattern during scanning of the photoresist layer 5. For this purpose the control
25 device 21 is controlled by a program stored in the read-only memory 41. When this program is performed the central processing unit 40 determines the angular spacing φ by counting the number of pulses of the signal V_p which it receives. Upon any variation of the number of pulses counted
30 the central processing unit 40 adapts the contents of the registers 60 and 81 in order to bring the displacement S_a produced by the deflection device 10 and the displacement S_k produced by the positioning device 19 in conformity with the desired values corresponding to the specific angular
35 spacing φ , as is illustrated for example in Figs. 2a, 3a and 4a. These desired values can be stored in one of the memories 41 or 42, for example in the form of a look-up table. However, if there is a simple relationship (as in

Figs. 2a, 3a and 4a) between the displacements S_a and S_k and the angular spacing φ the desired values can be computed simply by the central processing unit 40. The
5 central processing unit 40 also controls the synchronisation of the modulation signal with the motion of the target point over the light-sensitive layer 51. As this synchronisation falls beyond the scope of the present invention, it will not be described in more detail .

10 The control device 21 described herein is constructed by means of a programmable computing unit. However, it will be evident that the control device can also be constructed by means of a "hard-wired" circuit.

15 The embodiment described herein employs an acousto-optical deflection device. It will be obvious to those skilled in the art that it is equally possible to utilize an electro-optical deflection device.

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CLAIMS

1. A method of scanning a radiation-sensitive recording surface of a rotating disc-shaped carrier along predetermined concentric or spiral paths by means of a modulated radiation beam which is aimed at a target point
5 on the record carrier, the target point being moved over the recording surface in a radial direction in accordance with a predetermined motion by means of a first actuating device, characterized in that a second actuating device is employed in order to obtain a composite motion of the target
10 point, which motion is composed of a first and a second radial motion component produced by the first and the second actuating device respectively, the first and the second actuating device being controlled in such a way that the first motion component is a predetermined motion whose direc-
15 tion is not reversed and the second motion component is a predetermined reciprocating motion, the exposure of the recording surface to the radiation beam being interrupted at least during return of the reciprocating motion.
2. A method as claimed in Claim 1, of scanning the
20 recording surface along concentric paths, characterized in that the first motion component is a motion with a substantially constant velocity and the second motion component compensates for the first motion component during the forward portions of the second motion components in such a way that
25 the radial position of the target point remains constant, the duration of each forward portion at least corresponding to one revolution of the disc-shaped carrier.
3. A method as claimed in Claim 1, for scanning the
30 recording surface along an n-fold spiral comprising n subspirals, characterized in that in a cycle corresponding to n consecutive reciprocating motions during the consecutive forward portions of said motions the recording surface is each time scanned along an integral number q (including 1)

of turns of a following sub-spiral, for which purpose the velocities of the first and the second motion component during the forward portions are selected in such a way that the velocity of the composite motion is substantially proportional to the angular velocity of the carrier and for which purpose the velocities of the motion components during the return portions are selected in such a way that the target point is transferred to the point where scanning along the following sub-spiral is interrupted.

4. A method as claimed in Claim 3, characterized in that the duration of one period of the second reciprocating motion component substantially corresponds to p revolutions, p being an integer larger than or equal to q , the velocities of the first and the second motion components during the forward portions of the second motion component being elected in such a way that the velocity of the composite motion is substantially proportional to the angular velocity of the carrier during an uninterrupted time interval which at least corresponds to q revolutions, and the target point being moved in a radial direction over a distance substantially corresponding to $1/n$ times the pitch of the n -fold spiral during one full period of the reciprocating motion component.

5. A method as claimed in Claim 4, characterized in that the first motion component is substantially zero during the forward portion of the second motion component.

6. A method as claimed in Claim 4, characterized in that the velocity of the first motion component is substantially proportional to the angular velocity of the carrier.

7. A method as claimed in Claim 4 or 5, characterized in that p is equal to q .

8. A method as claimed in Claim 4 or 5, characterized in that n is two.

9. An optical write apparatus for carrying out the method as claimed in Claims 1 to 8, comprising a drive means for rotating a disc-shaped carrier having a radiation-sensitive recording surface, an optical system for directing a radiation beam at a target point on the recording surface,

and a first actuating device for moving the target point in a radial direction within a first displacement range under control of a control device, characterized in that the optical write apparatus comprises a second actuating device
5 for radially moving the target point over the recording surface within a second displacement range smaller than the first displacement range under control of the control device, which control device is adapted to control the first and the second radial motion component produced by the first and
10 the second actuating device in conformity with a first and a second predetermined motion profile respectively.

10. An optical write apparatus as claimed in Claim 9, characterized in that the second actuating device is an acousto-optical deflection device for deflecting the
15 radiation beam which is aimed at the recording surface.

11. An optical write apparatus as claimed in Claim 9, characterized in that the second actuating device is an electro-optical deflection device.

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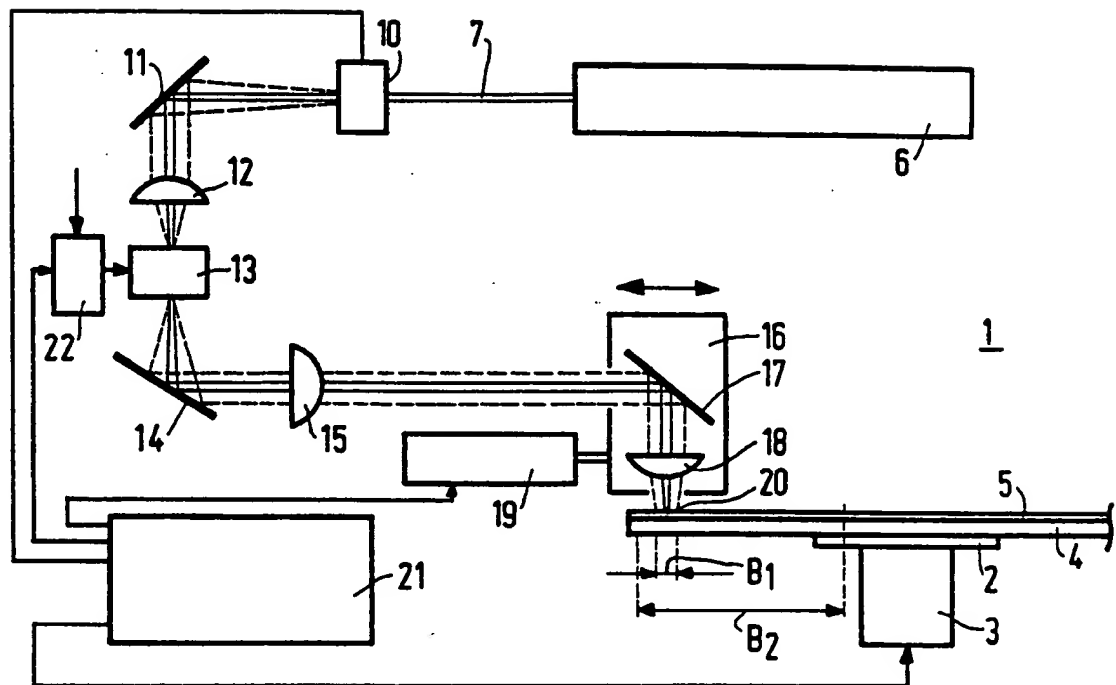


FIG. 1

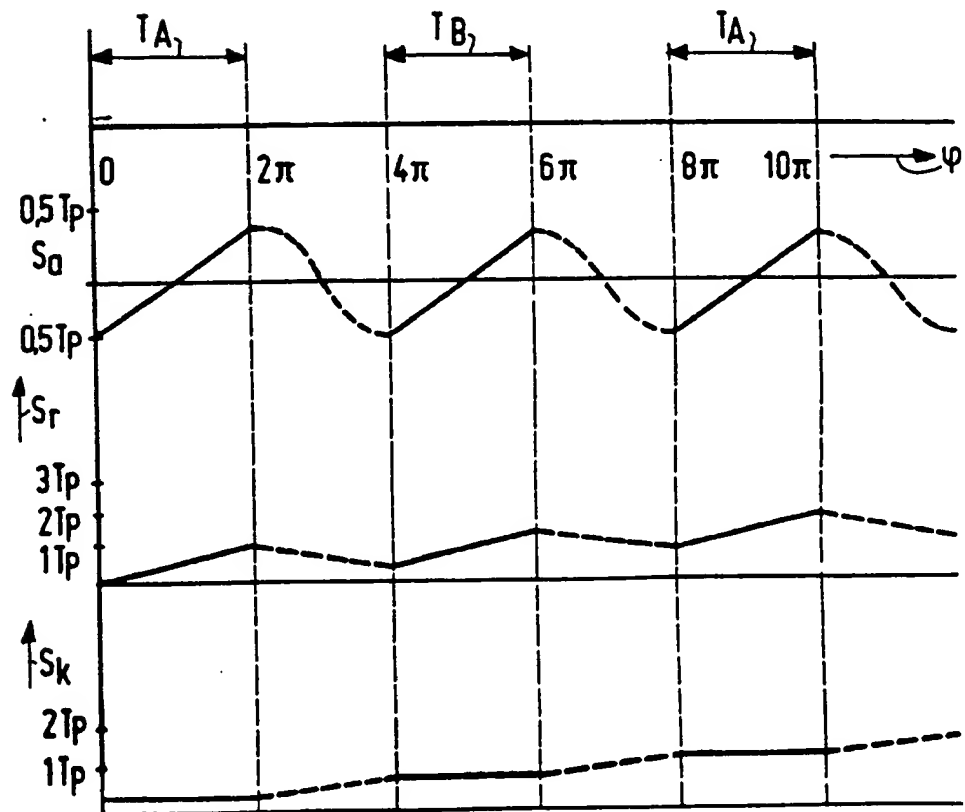


FIG. 2a

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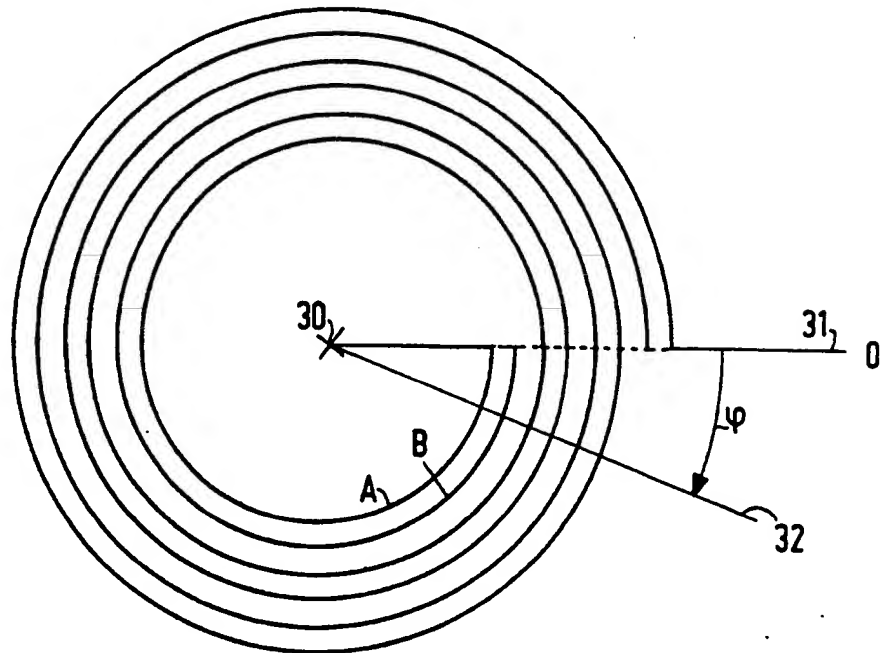


FIG. 3

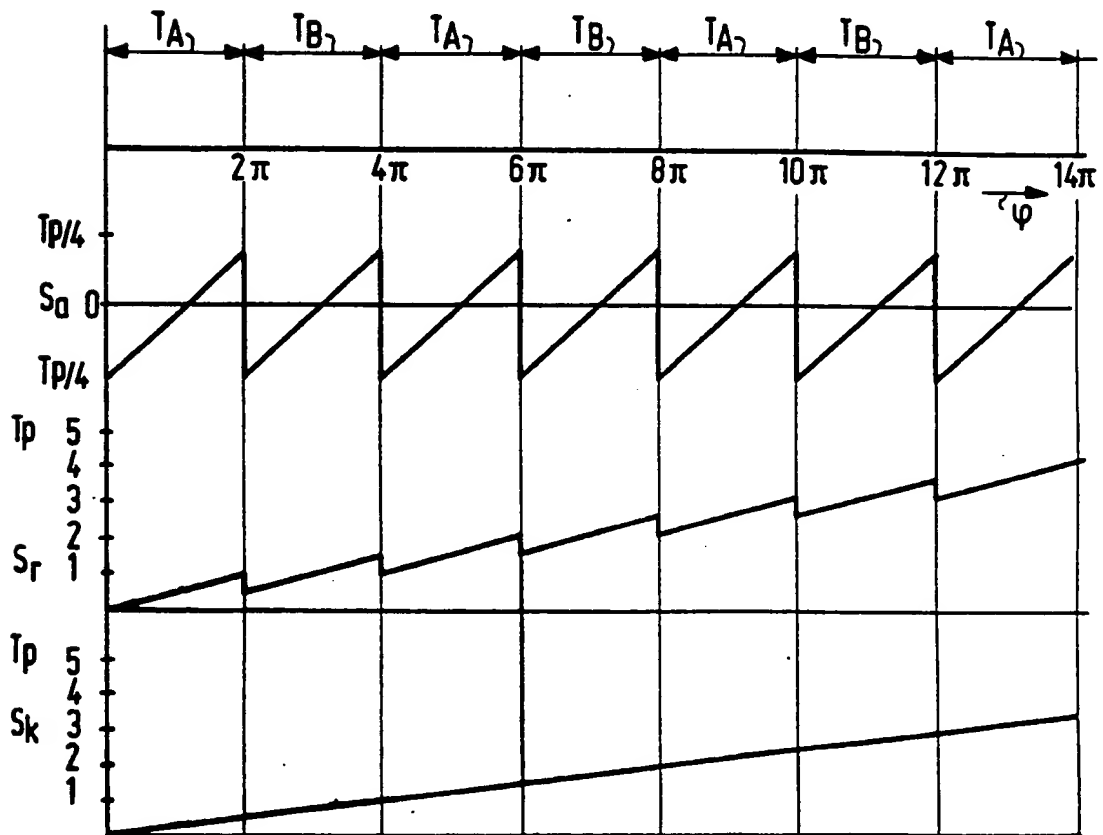


FIG. 3a

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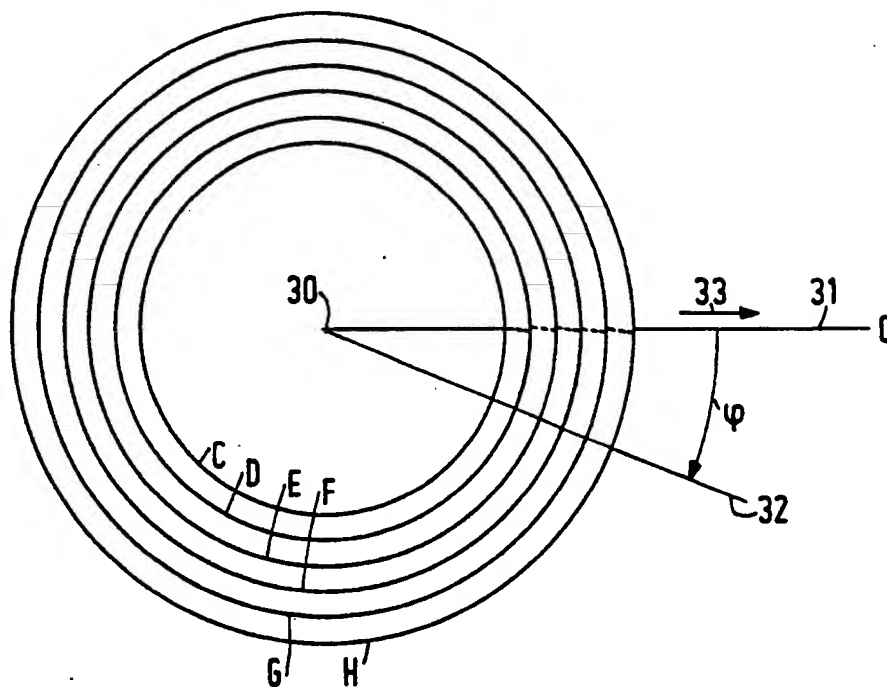


FIG. 4

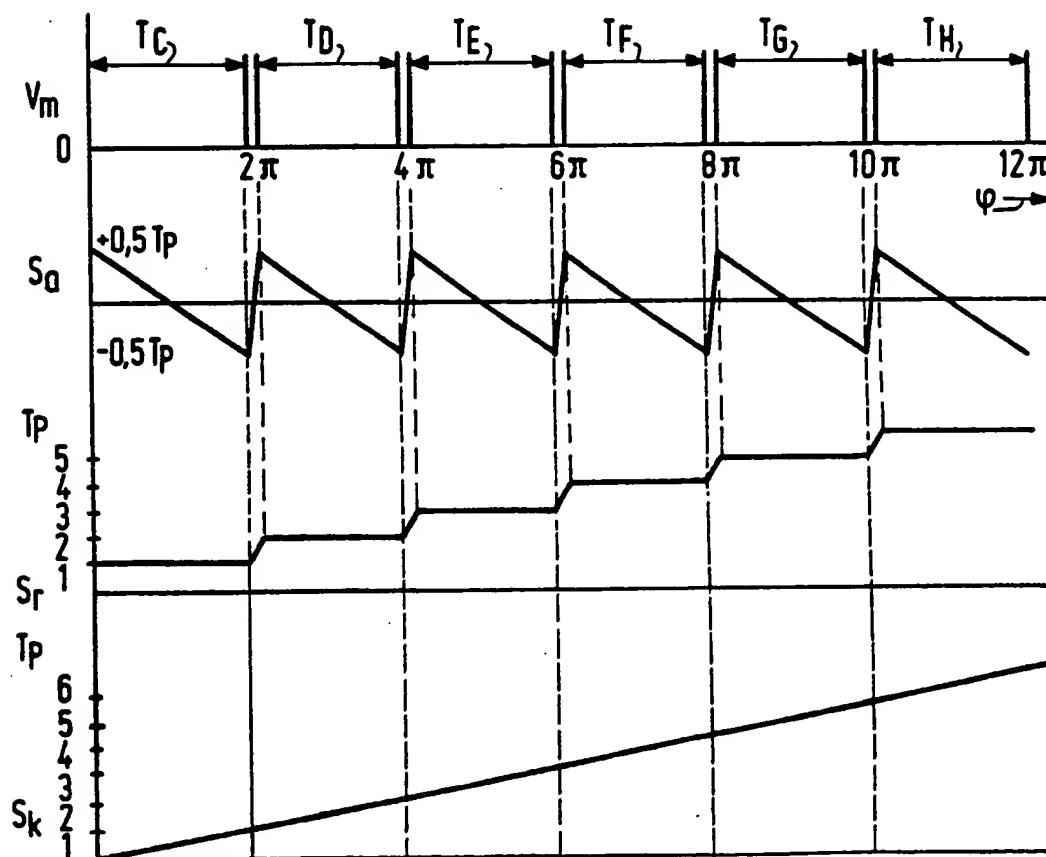


FIG. 4a

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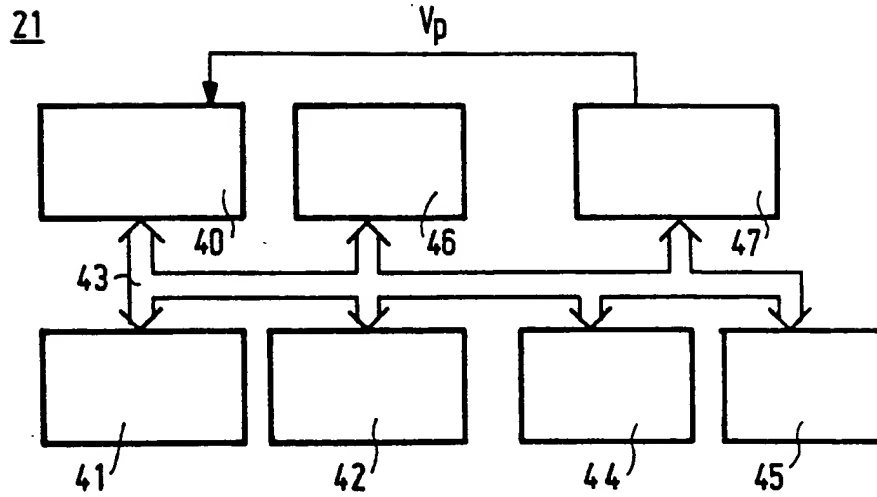


FIG.5

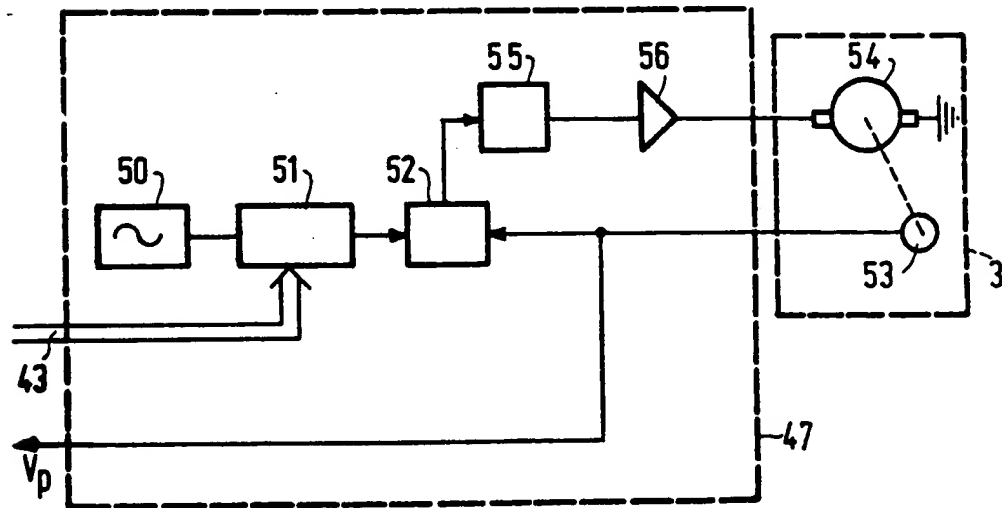
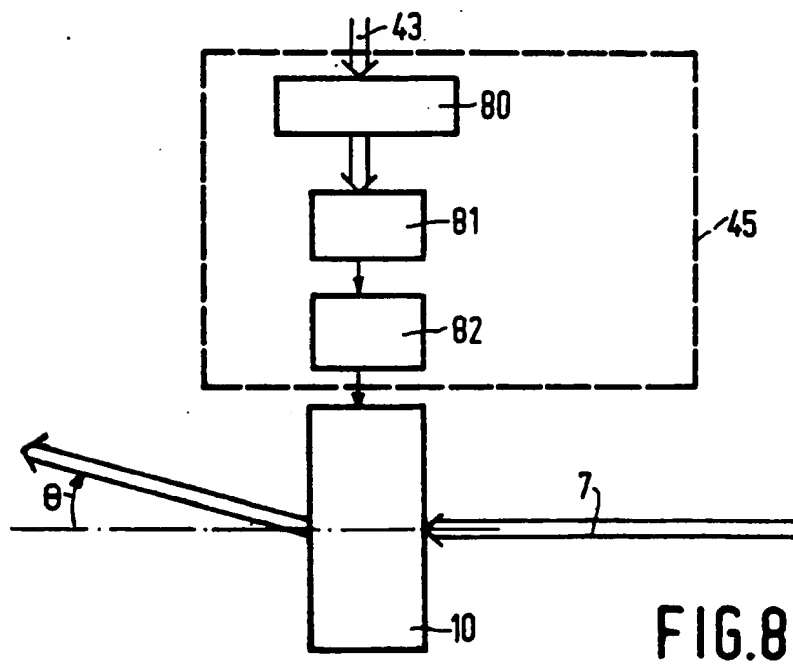
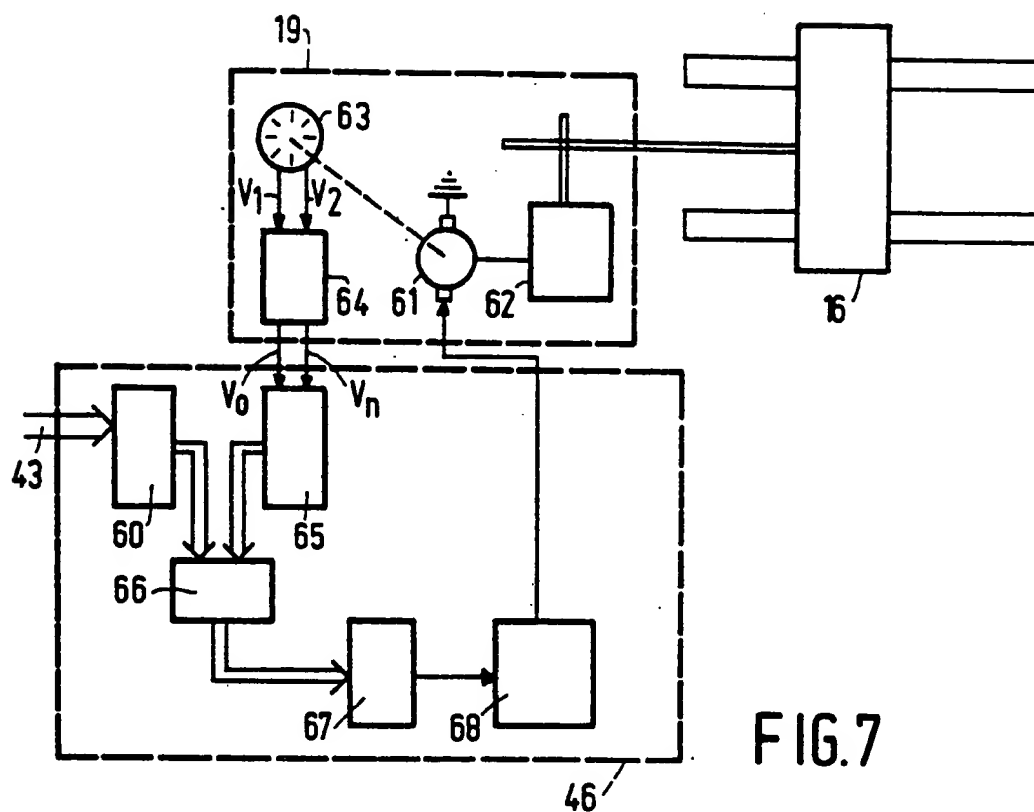


FIG.6

6/7



7/7

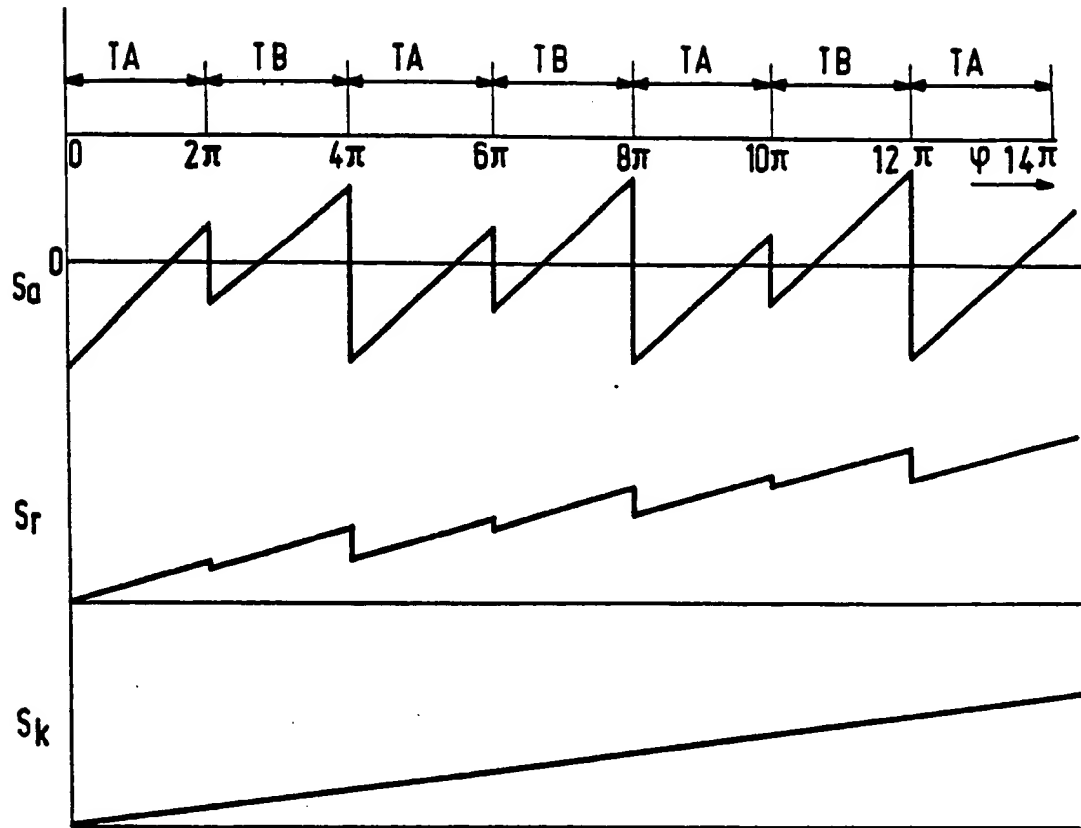


FIG.9a

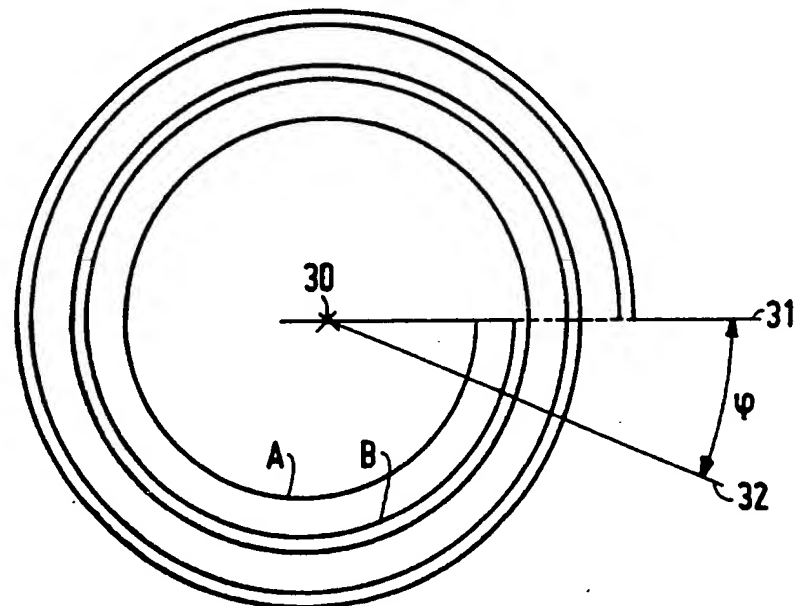


FIG.9b



DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.4)
X	US-A-3 908 076 (BROADBENT) * Column 2, lines 35-61; column 3, lines 12-19,33-41; column 4, line 65 - column 8, line 5; column 9, lines 28-63 *	1,2,9	G 11 B 7/007 G 11 B 23/00 G 11 B 7/26
Y		10,11	
A		5,6	
Y	--- US-A-4 223 347 (BOUWHUIS et al.) * Column 5, line 62 - column 6, line 48 *	10	
A		1,9	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.4)
Y	--- ER-A-2 312 087 (N.V. PHILIPS' GLOEILAMPENFABRIEKEN) * Page 8, line 37 - page 16, line 24 *	10,11	G 11 B H 04 N
A		1,9	
A	--- EP-A-0 055 439 (MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD) * Page 32, lines 14-22; page 37, line 2 - page 38, line 6; figures 1,22; claim 9 *	1,3,6,9	
--- -/-			
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 24-07-1987	Examiner DAALMANS F.J.
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons A : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			



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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			Page 2
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.4)
A	ER-A-2 464 608 (MCA - DISCOVISION INC.) * Page 1, lines 6-25; page 13, lines 2-21; figure 1 *	1,2,6,9	
A	--- US-A-3 894 179 (JACOBS et al.) * Whole document * & NL-A-7 212 045 (Cat. D,A)	1,2,9	
Y	--- PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN, vol. 10, no. 135 (P-457)[2192], 20th May 1986; & JP-A-60 256 926 (HITACHI SEISAKUSHO K.K.) 18-02-1985 * Abstract *	10	
A	Idem -----	1-3,9	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.4)
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 24-07-1987	Examiner DAALMANS F.J.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	